The Pyongyang Times

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April 25—35th Birthday of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

The glorious anti-Japanese guerrillas was founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung on April 25, 1932—35 years ago. It was an historic event of epochal significance in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement in Korea.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of restoring the country in a dark period when the brutal suppression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists reached a higher pitch, waged a protracted heroic armed struggle for 15 years, performing immortal revolutionary exploits and creating glorious revolutionary traditions.

The Korean people fulfilled the tasks of revolution and construction in the northern part of Korea, and won a great victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the American aggressors by carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and developing them in all spheres.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who, in close unity under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, are making a vigorous march towards the reunification of the country and the final victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

This oil painting captioned "Fatherland" portrays Marshal Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the country's restoration.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on April 18 a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the Playa Giron battle.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on April 21 a message of greetings to Comrade **Jeno Fock** on his election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent on April 21 a message of greetings to Comrade **Losonzi Pal** on his election as President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Messages to Youth and Students in Three Continents

On the threshold of the "day of international solidarity with the world youths and students fighting for national independence against imperialism and colonialism," the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent messages to 34 youth and students organizations in Asia including the Democratic Youth League of Japan, the Socialist Youth Union of Cambodia and the Syrian Arab Socialist Youth Union to 37 youth and students organizations in Africa including the Arab Socialist Youth Union, the National Youth Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front, the African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea and to 18 youth and students organizations in Latin America including the Cuban Young Communist League, the Venezuelan Leftist Youth Revolutionary Movement and Puerto Rico Independent University Students' Federation.

They expressed the conviction that the friendship and solidarity of the Korean youths and students and the fighting youths and students of the three continents would further strengthen and develop in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist common struggle.

S.P.A. SESSION HELD

The Seventh session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on April 24 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Besides deputies, the meeting was attended by observers—functionaries of the Party and government organs and social organizations, workers in the economic field and men of science, education, culture and arts.

Diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang were also invited to the meeting.

At five p.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, accompanied by other Party and government leaders, appeared on the rostrum; the entire attendants rose and extended enthusiastic applause for a long while.

Also seen in the platform party were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Hong Myong Hi, Nam Il, Ri Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Song Chul, Kim Ik Son and Ri Yong Ho; Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee; Vice-Premiers of the Cabinet; Vice-Presidents of the SPA Presidium; Ministers; and Members of the SPA Presidium.

Chairman Choi Won Taek and Vice-Chairman Ri Gi Yong and Kim Duk Ran of the Supreme People's Assembly took their seats.

After the opening speech by Chairman Choe Won Taek, the meeting adopted the following agenda:

One: On the results of the fulfilment of the 1966 state budget, and on 1967 state budget, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Two: On the endorsement of decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the meeting, Deputy Han Sang Du, Minister of Finance, made the report on the results of the fulfilment of the 1966 state budget and on the 1967 state budget of the D.P.R.K., the first item on the agenda.

Then Deputy Oh Je Ryong member of the SPA Budgetary Committee, made the report on the results of the examination of the 1966 budget and of the draft budget for 1967 by the Budgetary Committee.

The meeting continues.

Japanese Govt Has No Ground to Abrogate Agt.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on April 23 a statement demanding that the Japanese government withdraw at once its untenable, unilateral decision to abrogate in November the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

The statement reads in full:

The Japanese government decided on April 21 to abrogate in November the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

(Continued on Page 2)

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WLIL SURELY WIN ULTIMATE VICTORY

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on April 22 a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for their barbarous bombing of Haiphong on April 20.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists have entered a new, extremely grave stage in the "escalation" of their war of aggression in Vietnam.

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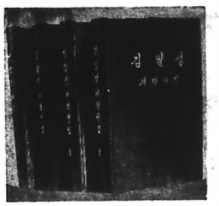
Kim Il Sung's Selected Works, Vol. I, Published



★ The April 19th issue of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried an article on Volume I of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works (three volumes) recently published by the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea. Below is the summary of the article—Ed.

The first of the three volumes contains 38 important writings — theses, reports, speeches and talks—produced in the period of the peaceful construction after the liberation, in the period of the Great Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. invaders and in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction.

These are historic writings which set forth clear-cut lines for the Party and the people and led our people to victory when our revolution was faced with the most complex, arduous situation and creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist theory to the concrete practice of our country in each stage and each period of the development of our revolution.

In "On the Construction of New Korea and National United Front" and in a number of other articles Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the road for Korea to follow and the revolutionary lines as well as strategic and tactical lines of our Party on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the political situation following the liberation.

On the basis of a profound analysis of the post-liberation situation, the peculiarity of socio-economic development and class relations in our country he clearly defined the character of our revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and laid down the basic tasks of the Party for the establishment of a democratic people's republic. The line of establishing and strengthening a revolutionary, democratic base in the northern part of Korea is a positive line of developing the revolution through our own efforts by making the most of all the favourable conditions and opportunities under the complicated circumstances of the post-liberation days and a wise line guaranteeing the country's independence and the people's freedom and happiness.

It posed as a primary task to solve the question of state power in order to establish a powerful democratic base in the North and push ahead with our revolution. In his writings such as "On the Current Political Situation in Korea and the Organization of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee," "Twenty Point Platform," "On the Eve of Historic Democratic Elections," and "Platform of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the correct line for founding the people's power of a new type.

In a number of his writings including "The Results of the Land Reform and Our Future Tasks" and "Nationalization of Major Industries — the Foundation for Building an Independent State," Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth lines and concrete ways of the democratic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of major industries and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people towards their implementation, thereby enabling them to accomplish thoroughly the revolutionary tasks of the democratic revolution in the northern part of Korea in a short time.

Indicating the orientation and the basic economic policy of our Party for consolidating the achievements of the democratic reforms and, on this basis, rehabilitating and developing the national economy, he put stress on the importance of building an independent national economy.

He also set forth the clear-cut line and measures for building a people's armed force in view of the urgent need for safeguarding the democratic, revolutionary base in the northern part of the country and defending the independence and independence of the country, and organized and directed this work personally.

Defining the character of the People's Army in his address, "On the Occasion of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," Comrade Kim Il Sung said: Though our People's Army is founded today as a regular army of democratic Korea, in reality its historical roots date far back. It is a glorious army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, the valuable fighting experience gained by the indomitable patriotic spirit displayed in it. It is an iron army and will emerge ever-victorious.

In a series of his speeches and reports such as "On the Work of the Organizations at All Levels of the Communist Party of North Korea," "On the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses," and "The Report to the Second Congress of the North Korean Workers' Party on the Work of the Central Committee," he elucidated the orientation and organizational line of founding and strengthening a Marxist-Leninist party in Korea following the country's liberation and reviewed in detail how our Party developed into a mass political party.

In a number of other writings contained in Vol. I Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth our Party's line on accomplishing the country's reunification and concrete ways for the realization of the line our Party has proposed at different periods.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the Korean issue could be settled only by the Korean people and no one else had the ability or right to do so. He laid down rational measures for achieving the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful manner and mobilized the entire people in the struggle for its materialization.

The American imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rheelites, however, answered our Party's correct line on the country's peaceful reunification with the launching of a war.

The writings produced in the period of the Patriotic War of Liberation are devoted to the defence of the freedom, independence and honour of the country, placing all work on a war footing to counter the armed invasion of the American imperialists and mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people for victory in the war.

In a number of writings including "Every Thing for Victory in the War," and "Let Us Resolutely Repulse the U.S. Imperialists' Armed Invasion," Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed the aggressive aims American imperialists pursued in the Korean war and defined the character of the war our people waged as a patriotic war of liberation and of safeguarding the independence and freedom of the country. On the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the factors in victory in the war, he infused the men and officers of our People's Army as well as the whole people with confidence in victory and roused them to a life-and-death struggle against the enemy.

Holding an important place in Vol. I of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works are those writings produced in the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction, which expounded questions concerning the rehabilitation of the national economy and the carrying out on a full scale of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern part of the country.

Immediately after the ceasefire when our people were short of everything owing to the severe destruction by the war and had not the least idea of where and how to start, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the basic stages and directions for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy in his report at the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, thus illuminating the correct way for our people to follow.

In his report he laid down the Party's line of economic construction—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This was the only just Marxist-Leninist line taking into full account the lawful demand of the economic development in our country and actual possibilities.

Steadfastly adhering to this line, our people successfully carried out in a brief time the difficult tasks of healing the war wounds, laying the foundations of an independent national economy and stabilizing and improving the livelihood of the people deteriorated by the war.

In a number of writings including "On Our Party's Policy for the Further Development of Agriculture" Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a correct definition to the stages and speed of agricultural co-operation and the forms and scale of co-operative economy and set out the concrete line of realizing co-operation, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on agricultural co-operation to the actual conditions of our country.

Such writings as "Let Us Exert All Our Strength for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Part of the Country," "On Improving the Class Education of Party Members," and "On Some Questions Concerning Party and State Work in the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution" are powerful weapons in improving Party work, in strengthening the class education of Party members and working people and in advancing the revolution and construction. The writing entitled "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism, and Establishing Juche (self-Identity)" in the Selected Works is of particular importance in equipping our people with the Party ideas, ensuring the correct leadership of the Party and successfully pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In this writing he made a comprehensive analysis and criticism of the manifestations of dogmatism, formalism and flunkeyism towards the great powers in ideological work and underscored the necessity of establishing Juche in all activities including ideological work and outlined concrete ways for establishing it. He emphasized that Juche in the ideological work of our Party is the Korean revolution and that the first and foremost task of the Korean Communists is to make the Korean revolution successfully. To this end, he stressed we should creatively apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit the concrete conditions and national peculiarities of our country, firmly adhering to these principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on establishing Juche is based on the Marxist-Leninist theory on internal and international factors in the victory of revolution in each country and on the correlation of the national and international tasks of the working class; it is a further development and enrichment of the theory. Touching upon the great revolutionary event of the country's reunification, Comrade Kim Il Sung says that it may either be a peaceful or non-peaceful one and that we must always be fully prepared for it in all spheres.

All the writings contained in Vol. I of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works serve as a textbook for equipping our Party members and working people with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and as a guide to their ideology and life.

Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

This is an act of unilateral revocation of the international commitments it assumed under the bilateral agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese red cross organizations and an act of open violation of the principles of humanitarianism.

This is also an open manifestation of its consistent hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan is part of what Japan should undertake to make amends for the historical crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people in the past, and the Japanese government must assume the responsibility for carrying it out to the end.

The Korean nationals in Japan, victims of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule in the past, are those who were forcibly taken to Japan and their offspring.

Under the oppression of Japanese imperialism, they went through immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings and, even after the fall of Japanese imperialism, they have as before been subjected to national discrimination and persecution and their livelihood has been under constant threat.

It is the legitimate right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in quest of a worthwhile life, and no one can deny this right.

The Japanese government, however, has resorted to every possible means to bar the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan from the very day this question arose.

Even when it was left with no other choice but to accede to the conclusion of the repatriation agreement under the pressure of the persistent struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan and the Japanese people, the fair public opinion of the world and the just efforts of the D.P.R.K. Government, the Japanese government tried desperately to avoid it under this or that pretext. Later, whenever the opportunity presented itself, the Japanese government tried persistently to wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan and now they have gone to the length of announcing its unilateral termination.

This means that the Japanese government is not only flagrantly infringing upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan but also openly challenging the Japanese people and the fair public opinion of the world.

Clear is the aim of the Sato government of Japan in openly committing such an act of challenge.

By denouncing the repatriation agreement, it means to serve the U.S. imperialists more faithfully in their policies of aggression and war and gain another vantage in its political bargaining with the South Korean puppets that has been under way since the conclusion of the "Japan-ROK Treaty."

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese government has announced its decision to abrogate the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan, is becoming all the more undisguised in its intrigues for suppressing their democratic, national education and intensifying terror and persecution against them at a time when the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stepping up the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war against the D.P.R.K.

The D.P.R.K. Government sternly denounces the criminal scheme of the Japanese government to illegally wreck the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan for its political purpose.

The repatriation agreement concluded between the red cross societies of Korea and Japan can not be abrogated arbitrarily by one party.

As is generally known, the repatriation operation has been progressing for nearly eight years since it started under the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan concluded on August 13, 1959 between the red cross organizations of the two countries.

During this period, over 87,000 Korean compatriots have returned to the D.P.R.K., their glorious motherland, and are leading a worthwhile, new life.

Through the repatriation operation in the past eight years the present repatriation agreement has fully proved to be the most rational and just one and it is enjoying the absolute support of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The Japanese government has no ground whatsoever to abrogate unilaterally the repatriation agreement, and any decision adopted without the assent of our side is null and void.

The Sato government of Japan is trying to justify the abrogation of the repatriation agreement, aguring that its original purpose has been achieved. But this is a preposterous assertion.

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BRILLIANT REVOLUTIONARY EXPLOITS OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

— ON THE 35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS —

The glorious anti-Japanese guerrillas was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung on April 25, 1932—35 years ago. It was an historic event of epochal significance in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement in Korea.

With the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the Korean people came to have first in their history a genuine people's armed force against imperialism and the reactionary forces, thus marking a turning point in their anti-Japanese national-liberation movement for the restoration of the country, for freedom and liberation.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of restoring the country in a dark period when the brutal suppression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists reached a higher pitch, waged a protracted heroic armed struggle for 15 years, performing immortal revolutionary exploits and creating glorious revolutionary traditions.

Deep Root

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle was a glorious struggle which dealt severe blows to Japanese colonial rule and paved the way for the restoration of the country, a great revolutionary struggle which gained firm historical root for the victorious advance of the Korean revolution.

Since the beginning of the 1930's the Japanese imperialists had marked the climax of the brutal tyranny and predatory policy in Korea. As a result, the possibility of all lawful activities disappeared, making it impossible to develop the revolutionary struggle by old methods of fighting. Only organized armed struggle guided by Marxism-Leninism and based on the broad masses of the people could achieve national liberation by repulsing the atrocious aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism.

Thus, "in the obtaining situation, the transition to the organized armed struggle by developing and popularizing the forms of violent struggle of the masses became the inevitable demand of the development in the liberation struggle of the Korean people. And this was realized by the Korean Communists." (Kim Il Sung)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation in our country and of the summing up of the experiences gained in the struggle of all forms waged in the preceding period, organized the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and personally tiding over all difficulties, waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism thereby dynamic the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people to a new, higher stage.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and the communist movement of the Korean people could make a victorious advance and bring about a great nation-wide upsurge under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism because Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the forefront, the great leader steeled through the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and firmly armed with the Marxist-Leninist theories.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an unparalleled, long, protracted and grim revolutionary struggle. The anti-Japanese guerrillas under the difficult conditions in which they could receive no support whatever except the assistance from the revolutionary masses and had to solve all questions by themselves, fought undauntedly for a long period of 15 years, not one or two years, against a large army, one million strong, of Japanese imperialism which was known for its savagy and-paved the way for the restoration of the country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was not a simple armed struggle, but a revolutionary struggle organically combining the communist movement with the national-liberation movement, and the armed struggle with the mass struggle of the workers and peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while waging the armed struggle, organized and mobilized the workers and peasants to a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas who raised the beacon of the country's restoration at a time when the anti-Japanese movement of various forms was undergoing a great trial in our country, demonstrated that the Korean people were not dead but alive by dealing serious blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and vigorously called the people languishing under fascist oppression to an anti-Japanese struggle by imparting the confidence in victory to them.

The mass struggle of the workers and peasants was unfolded more actively under the direct influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. "Through all these struggles with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its main form, the working class of Korea came to firmly stand in the forefront of the national-liberation movement and the worker-peasant alliance began to grow in scope and strength under the leadership of the working class, and on this basis the movement of the united anti-Japanese national front was widely unfolded." (Kim Il Sung)

Exploits, Experiences

In the course of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle were performed and accumulated brilliant revolutionary exploits and rich experiences with profound contents.

It was in the flames of this struggle that a living example of the communist revolutionary spirit was set up — firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable fighting spirit boundless loyalty to the headquarters of revolution, the revolutionary spirit of carrying through orders and directions under any difficult circumstances, the revolutionary constancy of keeping the communist belief even in face of death, the spirit of an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and the foe of the revolution and the ardent love for the people, socialist-patriotism and proletarian internationalism, etc.

The brilliant revolutionary exploits made in the anti-Japanese armed struggle find expression in the establishment of a firm Marxist-Leninist line on the revolutionary movement as a whole under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the establishment of *Juche* (self-identity) in the Korean revolution, and the firm building up of the subjective force of the Korean revolution. Marxism-Leninism came to be applied to the realities of Korea and the Korean revolutionary struggle came to have correct strategy and tactics. And the subjective position and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance were established.

All this was systematized in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which reflected, in an all-round way, the main tasks and ways of struggle at the stage of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the course in which the Communist core steeled in the struggle was united and consolidated, were made for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were also accumulated rich experiences of weighty significance in the carrying out of the Korean revolution—the questions of the united anti-Japanese national front, people's power, building up of the people's armed forces, and so forth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, organizing and leading various forms of struggle of broad sections of the people—movements of workers, peasants, women, youth and students being waged in all parts of the country under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—formed the united anti-Japanese national front involving all walks of life of the people.

The founding by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of united anti-Japanese national front in our country, on May 5, 1936 was the brilliant fruition of the protracted struggle waged by the Communists for uniting broad sections of the anti-Japanese forces.

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions and class relations in our country and of the correct definition of the character, objects and driving forces of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung established a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and representing broad segments of the people in the guerrilla bases—liberated areas. This government enforced a number of democratic reforms including the land reform and took other revolutionary measures, thereby worked out a correct theoretical and practical solution to the question of state power for the first time in our country. Experience gained in the 1930's served as a firm basis for establishing a new type of people's power in our country after the liberation.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas was organized with the fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants, and, guided by Marxist-Leninist ideology. A revolutionary army fighting in defence of the people's interests, it established the tradition of the unity between men and officers and between the army and people in the course of their struggle.

The Korean People's Army is invincible because it has inherited such revolutionary spirit, ideology, class stand, organizational principles and fighting experiences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and was formed with military and political commanders steeled in the protracted struggle and possessing rich experience as its backbone.

The Marxist-Leninist style of work and the revolutionary method of mass work were also established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The lofty, popular style of work enabled the Communists and guerrillas to establish relations of kinship with the masses of the people and win the support of broad sections of the revolutionary masses. This was an important factor in victory in the 15-year-long hard struggle.

Today we see the brilliant embodiment of the traditional method of work established in the 1930's in the popular method of work called Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

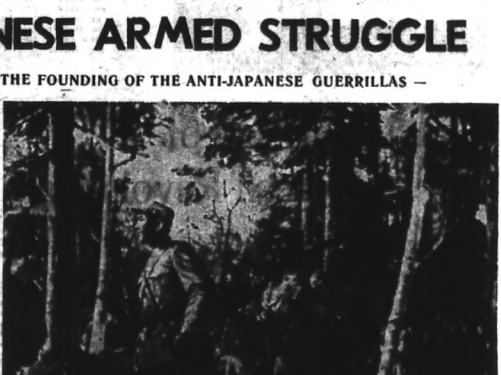
* * *

Juche (self-identity) in the Korean revolution was established thoroughly and firm political, ideological and organizational preparations were made for victory in the Korean revolution following the country's liberation in the course of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism under the well-advised leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people fulfilled in a short time the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal, democratic revolution in the northern part of Korea, won a great victory in the three-year-long Patriotic War of Liberation against the American aggressors and made shining achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the postwar period by carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and developing them in all spheres.

In this way, the socialist system free from expioitation and oppression for which the revolutionary forerunners fought shedding their blood has been firmly established and our country has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy and a brilliant national culture, from a backward colonial agricultural country.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who, in close unity under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, are making a vigorous march towards the reunification of the country and the final victory in the cause of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, while developing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in a more all round way.



Anti-Japanese guerrillas again came across the northern border of Korea in May 1939 after the Bochonbo battle and dealt a telling blow to the Japanese troops in the Musan area

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Korean compatriots who are suffering from all kinds of national persecution and destitution in Japan continue to apply in great number for repatriation to the D.P.R.K.

The repatriation work should and must continue under the existing agreement when there are still 600,000 Korean nationals in the territory of Japan. Their life is always unstable and they continue to apply for repatriation.

This is the unanimous aspiration and demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples and fair public opinion of the world.

The Japanese government should immediately withdraw its illegal decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement, thoroughly fulfil its duties, historic and moral, for the Koreans in Japan and act in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism and international law.

The slogans written by the anti-Japanese guerrillas read: "Smash the Japanese fascist militarists!" and "Korean youth, be quick and brave to join the battle against Japanese imperialism!"

A Visit to Museum of Korean Revolution

THE Korean people commemorated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the glorious anti-Japanese guerrillas, the first revolutionary armed detachment of the Korean people, on April 25. On this occasion, the Museum of Korean Revolution in Pyongyang is visited by many people every day.

Exhibited in the museum are tens of thousands of relics and historical materials showing the history of our people's struggle waged for the country's liberation and social progress between the 60's of the 19th century when the imperialist powers including American, British and Japanese imperialists started stretching their tentacles of aggression to our country, and August 15, 1945, the day of our nation's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule, especially the glorious anti-Japanese armed guerrilla warfare waged for 15 years under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

After seeing the relics and materials showing the patriotic struggle of our people against U.S. aggression as well as such capitalist powers as Britain, France, Germany and Japan since 1860's and the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea in 1910, the visitors turn their steps toward section No. 5.

FIRST REVOLUTIONARY ARMED DETACHMENT

Here the visitors will pause to see a picture showing the grass-roofed cottage. This cottage was used as a secret meeting place by Marshal Kim Il Sung for the formation of the armed detachment.

In the 1930's when a fierce struggle was being waged between the forces of revolution and reaction at home and abroad following the Japanese invasion of the Asian Continent and with the advent of fascism, the Korean Communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung rose in arms under the prevailing situation and waged a bloody struggle to rout the Japanese invaders for the country's restoration.

It was on April 25, 1932 that Marshal Kim Il Sung formed the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, the first revolutionary armed detachment of the Korean people, with the Communists as the core, involving the progressive workers, peasants, youths and students who were steeled in the struggle.

The formation of the anti-Japanese guerrillas developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people on to a new higher stage — the stage of powerful armed struggle.

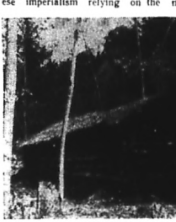
Attracting the visitors are weapons used by the anti-Japanese guerrillas — knives, spears, axes, rifles remodelled from shotguns, rifles, machine guns, wood guns, guerrilla-made explosives.

The seizure of weapons from the enemy was the most important, difficult and urgent task for the guerrillas in the early days of their armed struggle. The Communists had to attack Japanese soldiers, policemen and landlords armed with weapons and capture weapons from them to equip themselves," said the girl guide.

GUERRILLA BASES— LIBERATED AREAS

The next section is devoted to materials showing the guerrilla bases — liberated areas.

The Communists led by Marshal Kim Il Sung established guerrilla bases — liberated areas centring around the geographically favourable mountainous regions in the vast territory of East Manchuria. This step was to protect people from massacre by Japanese imperialism relying on the armed force of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, preserve and expand the revolutionary forces, and ensure an all-round leadership of the revolutionary movement.



The cottage in the background in the Hetlsiatzakou secret camp was used as the headquarters of the anti-Japanese guerrillas since 1938. Here Marshal Kim Il Sung organized the guerrilla warfare and directed the revolutionary organizations.

The organs of people's power were established and democratic reforms were enforced in the guerrilla bases — liberated areas.

The Japanese imperialists were in a frenzy to mobilize a large force to "mop up" guerrillas and raze the guerrilla bases to the ground. But their operations failed every time in face of the indomitable, united struggle and mass heroism of the guerrillas and people.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Through their hard-fought battles guerrillas had grown into powerful armed units. It was under this situation that Marshal Kim Il Sung merged the guerrilla detachments in different parts under a united military system to form the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the spring of 1934.

On view is the sketch map of the major battle sites.

The activities of the guerrillas gradually covered the vaster areas. They dealt telling blows to the Japanese imperialists while conducting political activities among broad sections of people.

Then the visitors will see a map showing working-class and peasant movements which were carried out vigorously in different parts of Korea under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On exhibition in the section devoted to the materials showing the establishment of the guerrilla base near a northern border area of Korea is an oil painting of Marshal Kim Il Sung drawing up operation plans in a secret camp.

In the latter half of the 1930's the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced to the foot of Mt. Baekdu and built a new strong base in Changpai.

With the establishment of the new base an intensified leadership by Marshal Kim Il Sung was given to the revolutionary movement of Korea as a whole; the movement for forming an anti-Japanese united national front was expanded over the vast areas of Korea and organizational and ideological preparations were made more briskly for founding a Marxist-Leninist party.

Among materials on show in this section are those showing secret camps, the cottages of the headquarters of the guerrillas and barracks of the guerrillas in the Chongpai base and their kitchen utensils, as well as their battles, big and small.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE FATHERLAND

The visitors will stop in front of a board. Engraved with golden letters on it is the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was worked out by Marshal Kim Il Sung and became the basis for the building of a new state after the liberation.

The Association, the first anti-Japanese united front organization, was formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 5, 1936 and its revolutionary programme, as soon as it was published, gripped the hearts of the people of all walks of life.

The materials show that this organization embraced hundreds of thousands of revolutionary masses in its ranks at home and abroad in only a few months.

Many underground political workers were dispatched to various parts of the country and kindled the flames of the revolution there.

Hung high on the central wall of section No. 10 is the big oil painting captioned "The Beacon of Bochonbo."

On June 4, 1937 a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced to the town of Bochonbo located in a northern border area of Korea breaking through the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialists. It attacked the police sub-station and other organs of the enemy. You will see in the painting Marshal Kim Il Sung surrounded by the cheering people of Bochonbo making a speech with his right hand raised high. His feature is seen clearly in the torch light.

The Bochonbo battle showed that the Korean people were not dead but alive and were fighting against the Japanese imperialists. It also deepened the conviction of our people that they would certainly be crowned with the final victory if they continued their struggle.

Further proceeding ahead, the visitors recall the path of heroic struggle traversed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas with the help of many impressive materials.

UNBENDING REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

The unbending revolutionary spirit of the fighters made it possible to bring earlier the day of the country's restoration.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that was waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung for 15 years up to August 1945 when the Japanese imperialists surrendered, the *Juche* (self-identity) of the Korean revolution was fully established and all preparations, political, ideological and organizational, were well made for the victorious advance of our revolution after the country's liberation.

Bak Gil

On June 30, 1937, more than 600 anti-Japanese guerrillas under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung engaged an enemy force of 2,500 men on the Chiensanlen Peak, putting 1,500 of them out of action

A Long Way Still To Go

A Visit to a People's Army Unit

SOME time ago I visited an army unit to which Kim In Gwan belongs. That day I chanced to see guns returning to their base from the range.

"That is honour gun No. 5,431," said the commander of the unit pointing to a gun at the head.

Howitzer No. 5,431 named after the Democratic Youth League, a gun that rendered immortal services during the Patriotic War of Liberation, is put on display at the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial in Pyongyang.

The army unit, to which this howitzer belonged, has a new gun named after this honour howitzer and its gunners are new soldiers.

I met veteran soldiers at the company to which gun No. 5,431 had belonged, and they recounted stories of the gun's distinguished services in the war.

"May Our Gun Keep Roaring!"

One day in July, 1950. It was after the day broke that the company reached Yugok-ri village after having crossed the Mungyong Ridge, South Korea, in the central part of Korean war front.

The U.S. troops and the puppet army, which started a surprise armed attack against the northern part of Korea on June 25 that year, were taking to flight on all fronts in face of the powerful counter-attack of the Korean People's Army. They made frantic attempts to halt our army's advance by building positions in the geographically advantageous areas.

The enemy troops that had taken advantageous positions on hills 628 and 414, were reinforced by the units of the U.S. 25th Division and by the 17th regiment of the puppet South Korean army. They put up a dogged resistance.

The offensive of our infantry was interrupted temporarily.

Howitzer No. 5,431 was charged with the duty to smash the enemy's defence positions and pave the way for our infantry's advance. The gunners, however, had to go into action before an emplacement was set up. The ground they were holding was lying lower than the enemy's positions, and this handicapped them in taking accurate aim. Moments of uneasiness passed. All of a sudden,[2] the company commander rose to his feet and said: "Radio man and spotter, come along with me!" And then, turning to the rest of the soldiers, he ordered: "Go into action when I give you an order!" Then he dashed forward.

Some while later the company commander's order came by radio: "The range, just in front of me!"

The gunners, however, did not know what to do. The gun was loaded, but they were hesitant. Another order came by radio from the company commander: "Don't hesitate! Think of your comrades-in-arms waiting for the roars of the gun! The range, just in front of me!"

The head gunner Kim Ji Myong had asked the company commander to get into a safety place for shelter before he fired the gun. The enemy position blew up with explosion, when words came from the company commander: "Hits!"

The dismayed enemy called out planes and launched an attack.

The signal man Ryu Su Jo'ng was heavily wounded in his chest. But he did not let the signal flag out of his hand. The gun kept roaring.

The gun got 39 wounds in many severe battles, yet it remained with the soldiers and ruthlessly hit the enemy.

People Awaiting the Cannonade

The gun went southward along with the advancing unit. Its new duty was to cover our soldiers crossing the Rakdong River in the southeastern region of the Korean peninsula.

It was some eight kilometres away from the river when the vehicle pulling the gun was burnt. The gunners passed a rope round the gun and pulled it.

They met an elderly man on the way, who presented them with two bulls, insisting that they should use them in pulling the gun.

"These bulls," the elderly man remarked, "belong to the landlord with whom my son had worked as a hired hand. Take these bulls with you, please. My son will have been saved from death at the hands of the Yankees, if you had come a couple of days earlier."

The elderly man, his clenched fist trembling, wiped away tears as he handed the tether to the soldiers.

"It's time for you to leave, I suppose. Over there across the river," he said, "many people are awaiting your gun, just as I did."

The soldiers were deeply touched. Bearing in mind the elderly men's words, recalling the enthusiastic welcome they had received on their march from many South Korean people and remembering their invincible might from the glorious revolutionary traditions of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Our People's Army is ever victorious as it has sprung up from this deep root.

Our soldiers, therefore, make a deep study of the experience of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, their fighting spirit and their unity with the people as well as the combat experience gained by their seniors in the Patriotic War of Liberation. They make efforts to follow the examples set by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and by their seniors.

Soldier Ri Song Hak wrote down in his note-book for the study of the reminiscences of the participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare:

"I'll find nothing beyond my power when I make up my mind to tackle matters at all cost with the same dauntless fighting spirit as the anti-Japanese guerrillas."

A Thought About Today

Kim Byong Hun

Is there anyone who dares to make light of us? The history of mankind recorded as a glorious event the defeat of the American imperialists, the first in their history, at the hands of the Korean people.

That we are citizens of such a country does not merely imply that today we enjoy the happiness which the anti-Japanese fighters brought us. The animated realities where we have grown into revolutionaries in the glorious ranks of revolution, a fact that we ourselves could not even imagine twenty years ago, and where we have been on a grand general march towards the final victory of our revolution under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung — these represent our great happiness.

When my thought reached this point on the bank of the Duman River that day and on the other occasions later sitting over the notebook, I would feel my body and mind boil with excitement like a furnace.

The blueprint for the building of a mighty, prosperous state, a cherished desire of our revolutionary forerunners, has been translated into reality only in one half of the country, and our comrades in the southern half of this land are subjected to the savage tyranny of the American imperialists.

We have taken to heart the solemn call of the Party and the Leader to meet with preparedness the great revolutionary event which will open a broad avenue for the South. Korean people to live such a happy life as ours. The revolutionary spirit bequeathed to us by the anti-Japanese fighters is also burning in the hearts of the fighting people in South Korea.

I picture once again a reunified Korea in my mind.

To achieve the reunification of the country is the most sacred and glorious supreme task of the nation, a task our generation who has the great Leader has to carry out.

New gunners listening to a veteran's story of the immortal exploits of Howitzer No. 5,431

those people who had asked them to take their revenge, the soldiers thought round the enemy.

Here are figures illustrating the intense loyalty of the gunners to the country and people and their peerless heroism: — 3,440 enemy casualties; destroyed 51 enemy guns of various calibres, 47 trucks and 11 tanks; wiped out 16 enemy artillery companies.

"We Wait for an Order"

Howitzer No. 5,431 covered altogether 2,000 kilometres, going through flames of war. However, it has a long way still to go.

The soldiers, who took over this gun from their seniors, do not think that the glorious path of the gun they have succeeded to began during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

The old masters of the gun and all other soldiers of the Korean People's Army who in the Korean war defeated U.S. imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, derive their unfailing power from the lime, inflexible determination to save the destiny of their compatriots by their own strength, without looking to Heaven for any grace, still less, relief from any "merciful people," theirs must have been an unshakable resolution to build a socialist state which no heinous enemy can slight, must have been a resolve to build an earthly paradise for the compatriots and the succeeding generations to enjoy an everlasting happiness.

In the ordinary way of putting it — we have regained our country and created a happy life — enough to express in full what the great word "today" means — the "today" we have won thanks to the hard struggle waged by the anti-Japanese fighters?

The great "today" of ours has sprung up from the deep, great root of our revolution.

Our "Chollima" (winged horse) has originated from this deep root. And this explains why it grows more vigorous as the days go by.

That every soldier, every Party member and every working man in our country does not merely imply that today we enjoy the happiness which the anti-Japanese fighters brought us. The animated realities where we have grown into revolutionaries in the glorious ranks of revolution, a fact that we ourselves could not even imagine twenty years ago, and where we have been on a grand general march towards the final victory of our revolution under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung — these represent our great happiness.

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BUDGET FOR ANOTHER UPSURGE

Report of Finance Minister on State Budget

Deputy Han Sang Du, Minister of Finance, submitted on April 24 for examination by the seventh session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly the 1967 draft state budget scaled at 3,964,440,000 won.

He declared that this year's budget was compiled in such a way as to satisfactorily ensure the funds necessary for the successful implementation of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on undertaking economic construction and defence buildup in parallel and for effecting a great revolutionary upsurge.

The budgetary revenue of the state is to increase this year by 8 per cent over last year.

In the revenue the share of income from the socialist economy holds 98 per cent and that of tax income 2 per cent.

The total budgetary expenditure for 1967 will grow by 11 per cent as against last year.

In the expenditure 26.8 per cent more funds than last year will be directed to capital construction for the expansion and development of the national economy.

INDUSTRY

According to his report, 20 per cent more funds than last year are alloted to the mining industry in order to develop it ahead of other fields.

A huge amount of funds will be disbursed for stepping up geological survey work, developing the Yonghung Youth Colliery and other large, medium and small coal and ore mines, accelerating pit construction for the expansion of the production capacity of the existing coal and ore mines, securing strip mines on an extensive scale and for setting up large coal and ore dressing centres.

This year, too, no small amount of funds is disbursed for the power industry. The construction of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant will be completed this year, projects of other large-scale power stations speeded up, the construction of the Bokchang Thermal Power Plant with a generating capacity of 600,000 kw undertaken on a fulfledged scale and medium and small power stations built on a big scale.

This year three times as much funds as last year will be invested for the development of ferrous and nonferrous metal industries. The existing metallurgical equipment will be readjusted and replenished and preparatory work be undertaken for turning the Kim Caek Iron and Steel Works into a big modern metallurgical centre by adding an annual capacity of one million tons of steel and one million tons of rolled steel.

Eighty per cent more funds than last year will go to machine-building industry this year. This year will witness a 50 per cent increase in the output of lorries, 10 per cent in tractors, 60 per cent in excavators, 80 per cent in various kinds of ships including 3,500 ton-class refrigerator ships, 70 per cent in generators respectively compared with last year, and their quality will also be improved.

A huge amount of funds is alloted to the chemical industry to increase the production of chemical fertilisers and chemical fibre and other chemical goods. The fourth-stage project of the factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification and the construction of the second urea factory will be stepped up and a number of chemical factories be reconstructed or expanded. This year the output of chemical fibre will grow by 15 per cent over last year. Preparatory work for the construction of an oil refinery with an annual capacity of two million tons will be pushed ahead. A tyre factory, film factory and a number of pharmaceutical shops will also take shape this year.

To satisfy the increasing demand for consumer goods, no small amount of funds including 1.3 times as much capital construction funds as last year will go to the light and fishing industries.

This year the construction of the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill will be wound up, textile mills with more than 150,000 spindles built in Ganggo, Chongjin and Gusong areas and an annual production capacity of 30 million metres of fabrics newly created in the Sinuiju Woolen Textile Mill.

In the fishnig industry refrigerating establishments will be set up in ten areas this year and the storage capacity will grow 3.1 times over last year.

RURAL ECONOMY

The State will render enormous material and financial support to the countryside this year, too, in order to rapidly develop rural economy and improve the peasants' livelihood on the basis of Premier Kim Il Sung's *"Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country"*.

A big amount of funds including 20 per cent more construction funds than last year is alloted to rurale economy this year.

TRANSPORT

This year 90 per cent more funds for capital construction than last year will be directed to the field of transport for the solution of the transport question.

This year the railway electrification of the Gowon-Hongwon section will be completed.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All measures necessary for strengthening defence potential will be taken to thoroughly implement the strategic line of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence build-up under the wartime situation.

The state budget for this year earmarks 1,196,560,000 won or 30.2 per cent of the total expenditures, for national defence expenses in accordance with the Party's line.

Production of various materials needed for the military purpose of arming the People's Army with modern means of equipment, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortification will be boosted and the projects for building new precision machine factories and expanding the existing ones will be energetically pushed ahead.

PEOPLE'S LIVING

Along the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea the state budget for this year will disburse a sufficient amount of funds to take various measures continuously for the further improvement of the people's living and to satisfy the social and cultural demands of the population. The real income of the working people will continue to rise. Sixty per cent more funds than last year will be alloted to housing construction.

Education will receive 1.2 times as much funds as last year. This year some 4,700 classrooms will be newly built, bases for practice be reinforced and the material and technical foundations of educatoin institutions be solidified.

It is also envisaged that more than 800 million *yen* in Japanese currency will be sent as educational aid funds and stipends for sons and daughters of Korean residents in Japan. Part of this amount has already been remitted.

As against last year, disbursement for the field of science will increase by 20 per cent and that for the field of public health by 8.7 per cent this year.

RESULTS IN 1966

Finance Minister Han Sang Du also spoke of the results of the fulfilment of the 1966 state budget.

The budgetary revenue for 1966 was overfulfilled by 1.4 per cent.

Last year there was a favourable balance of 100,100,000 won thanks to the endeavours made by our working people for producing and building more with less state funds.

Last year a large number of construction projects were carried out on an extensive scale by huge state investment and the devoted labour struggle of the people. As a result,tremendolis achievements have been made in further consolidating the foundations of an independent national economy and laying the material foundation for the conquest of the high eminence of the Seven-Year Plan.

Noteworthy is it that last year the Workers' Party of Korea, while laying stress on economic construction and defence upbuilding, alloted a huge amount of funds for the rapid improvement of people's living.

After progressive abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind over the past few years, last year it was abolished for good with the state bearing the financial burden amounting to more than 180 million won.

And for the improvement of the livelihood of the entire people, retail prices of no small varieties of mass consumption goods including textiles, foodstuffs and daily necessaries as well as building materials were lowered considerably.

Thanks to the new measures taken by the State, the working people received last year additional benefits amounting to well over 470 million won.

And six hour work-day was introduced last year for all working mothers with many children.

The reporter noted that all these achievements made last year are attributable to the experienced Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruition of the creative labour of the entire working people who are closely rallied around the Party.

Then he analysed in his report the reactionary and anti-popular character of the 1967 budget of the U.S.-manipulated Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Concluding his report, Finance Minister Han Sang Du referred to ways and means for successfully carrying out the national economy plan and the state budget for 1967.

By putting spurs to Chollima (winged horse) once more the entire working people of our country will make another big stride in strengthening the political, economic and military potential of the country, consolidating our socialist system and in achieving the cause of the country's reunification, declared Finance Minister Han Sang Du.

On the Eve of MAY DAY

MAY DAY is just around the corner.

With the approach of May Day, the spring holiday of the world's working class when they demonstrate their militant solidarity and might, our cities and farm villages are alive with revolutionary spirit and zeal and a revolutionary upswing is taking place on all fronts of economic construction.

New modern factories and workshops have gone into operation; a modern nitrate fertilizer production system in Aoji, a factory synthesizing ammonia through anthracite gasification, urea factory No. 1 and an undiluted sulphuric acid factory in Hungnam, the second fertilizer workshop of the nitro-lime fertilizer factory in Sunchon and an ore-dressing plant in Go'mdo'k.

The working people of the country have toppled old work norms and set up the new, thus increasing production markedly.

The Korean people are well aware that all these are for further strengthening the foundations of an independent national economy laid in the northern part of the country under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, creating firm bases for the country's reunification and for safeguarding the security of the country reliably.

The Korean people today stand directly opposed to the American imperialists.

The Yankee imperialists occupying South Korea, a half of this land, are obstructing in every way the independent reunification of the country, the supreme national task of the Korean people. Recently they have staged more vicious acts of military provocation against the Korean people along the Military Demarcation Line, while feverishly accelerating preparations for another war in South Korea.

In order to cope with such a situation our working people are stepping up defence building to prepare themselves for crushing any aggressive actions of the enemy with a rifle in one hand while vigorously pushing ahead with the economic construction with a hammer or sickle in the other, in accordance with the line of thoroughly implementing the strategic line of promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building—the line set out at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea convened last October.

The Korean people who have made a victorious advance in their protracted, arduous struggle for national liberation and the construction of a new society are full of firm confidence in the justness and final victory of their revolutionary cause. They are united all the more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The power of the people rallied like one man is indestructible.

Our working people have followed closely the arduous and sacred struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and colonialism and expressed their militant solidarity with them.

This is because they are fighting on the common front against U.S.-led imperialism.

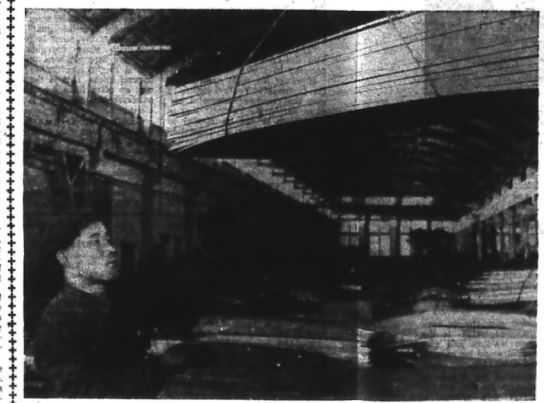
The entire Korean people including the working class always regard the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who have risen up in their struggle for national independence and for building a new society as their comrades-in-arms and rejoice over their achievements in the struggle as they do over their own.

The ties of solidarity have been strengthened as never before between the Korean people and the fighting peoples in these regions.

The Korean people value this.

We in Korea are renewing our determination to be faithful to our international duty by promoting the prosperity and development of our country and frustrating every move of the American aggressors in our country.

Kim Yong Je



Products made at the non-ferrous rolling factory of the Nampo Smeltery

Sheet Material Shop of Non-Ferrous Rolling Plant

Commissioned at Nampo Smeltery

The sheet material shop of the non-ferrous rolling factory was commissioned on April 14 at the Nampo Smeltery, a leading centre of non-ferrous metal industry in our country.

The commissioning of the shop will greatly help toward meeting the growing demands for non-ferrous sheet materials in all fields of the national economy including machine, power, chemical and light industries as well as in defence building.

All the installations of the shop form a completely mechanized and automated system as a result of the introduction of latest achievements of science and technology.

Present at the commissioning ceremony were Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organisations.

In his address to the ceremony, Kim Sun Sik, Vice-Chairman of the South Pyong-an Provincial Construction Commission, said: The commissioning of the sheet material shop of the non-ferrous rolling factory of the smeltery is one more major guarantee for consolidating our revolutionary base materially to meet the approaching great revolutionary event with full preparation.

Declaring that the successful construction of the modern shop has been possible thanks to the sagacious leadership and consistent care of the Party and the Leader, he continued: Premier Kim Il Sung who always directs deep care for the prosperity and development of the country and the betterment of the people's living standards, set forth a concrete line of building a giant combined non-ferrous metal plant, which is of great significance in further solidifying the foundations of the country's independent national economy, when he gave on-the-spot guidance to the Nampo Smeltery.

The Premier carefully examined the production conditions and the prospect for the development of the smeltery and put forth the task of building a powerful non-ferrous rolling factory.

The builders of the shop who had always been faithful to the call of the Party and the Leader rose up like one man, with a full determination to demonstrate once again the inexhaustible creative energy of the Korean working class.

Then he emphasized:

The builders are filled with the determination to defend the gains of our revolution to the end by holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer in the other and always maintaining an alert and unslackening attitude in face of the prevailing situation. They are firmly resolved to live up to the deep trust and the expectations of the Party and bring about a revolutionary upswing in the implementation of their new tasks in order to bring earlier the country's reunification and the victory of our revolution throughout the whole country.

Jo Sok Rip, director of the Smeltery, and Bak Se Yun, workshop leader of the Nampo Industrial construction enterprise, also spoke at the ceremony.

In the name of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet, Vice-Premier Choe Yong Jin warmly congratulated the builders and the employees of the smeltery.

Cho'ngsu Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory

Commissioned

Amid the new revolutionary upswing in all fields of socialist construction, large-scale modern factories and other enterprises are being commissioned one after another, which will serve to reinforce the foundations of the independent economy of the country.

On April 20 the modernly-equipped Cho'ngsu Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory built with our own equipment, designs, technique and efforts started operation.

Situated northwest of the country, it will, together with the centres of fertilizer industry in Hungnam, Aoji and Sunchon, greatly serve to speed up the chemicalization of agriculture and augment agricultural production.

This factory has been built in accordance with the grand idea of Premier Kim Il Sung for expediting the chemicalization of agriculture and other branches of the naticnal economy and development of agriculture. In response to the call of the Party and the Leader the builders have completed the project in a short time by exerting all their efforts.

The big commissioning ceremony held on April 20 was attended by Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok and responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations.

Addressing the ceremony, Kim Yong Su, Chairman of the North Pyong-an Provincial Construction Commission, declared: the commissioning of the factory is a victory of the Independent line of the Workers' Party of Korea on building an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and a brilliant demonstration of the inexhaustible creativeness of the Korean working class which is boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader. It is of great significance in implementing the tasks set forth in Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Vice-Premier Ri Jong Ok made a congratulatory speech at the meeting. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet, he warmly congratulated the constructors and designers who performed brilliant exploits in the construction as well as working people in the province including machine plant workers who helped in the construction of the factory.

At a work-shop of the Cho'ngsu Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory

Workers' Art Performances

WITH May Day in the offing, all factories in Pyongyang and amateur art groups are briskly making preparations for gala performances.

The Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and nearly all other factories and mills in the city have prepared repertoires of songs and dances by the members of the amateur art groups themselves, and the performances are each to last between one hour and a half to two hours.

A number of the factory amateur art groups have finished the dress rehearsal.

Chorus by an amateur art group of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant

The repertoires reflect the high spirits of our working class which, with arms in one hand and hammer in the other upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been maintaining a revolutionary upsurge. They are large in scale and high in their standards of ideological content and artistic value.

CHORUS EPIC

This piece comes first on the repertoire prepared by the amateur art group of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant. A 120-member chorus and some 30-member orchestra band perform this piece. The performers are boiler men, turbine operators and freighters at the plant.

The chorus epic lasting some 18 minutes comprises six choruses, poem recital, oral remarks, and poem recital in chorus. It is illustrated with lantern slides showing different scenes that form the background. The piece describes the heroic exploits and revolutionary spirit of the working class who has built the power plant.

DANCE PIECES

The amateur art group at the Chollima (winged horse) Pyongyang Silk Mill has also prepared a colourful repertoire. Dance pieces are especially noteworthy on it. They are group dance "Joy of Girls Reeling off Silvery Thread" and quintet dance "By the Spring."

VARIETY SHOW

Performers of the variety show "A Happy Day," for instance, include the director and shop heads of the Pyongyang Corn Starch Factory.

This show deals with an event on the day of a trial operation of an automated packing machine in the confectionery shop. Consisting of poems, songs and dances reflecting the intense loyalty of the workers who endeavour hard to increase production so as to repay the debt of gratitude to the Leader who places confidence in them and meet his expectations, this variety show adorns the closing part of the repertoire.

NATIONAL TEACHERS CONFERENCE OPENS

A National Conference of Teachers took place in Pyongyang on April 20-22.

The conference reviewed the brilliant course traversed by our popular education and discussed the problem on enhancing the role of teachers in successfully enforcing the universal nine-year compulsory technical education in order to elevate the general level of school education onto a new, higher stage which was necessitated by our developing reality and our revolution.

It was attended by teachers from schools at all levels in the field of common education, administrative workers of educational organs and other figures concerned, more than 2,000 in all.

Present at the conference were Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders.

When the Premier appeared on the platform the meeting hall shook with a long storm of ovation and the shouting: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

On the faces of the cheering attendants, overflowing with profound emotion and joy, could be read the sense of honour and pride of bringing up the younger generation, the future and hope of the country, into ardent revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader and into harmoniously developed communist builders.

Amid the stirring atmosphere Hero of Labour Kim Su Bok, principal of the Chungjo-ri Middle School in Pyongyang, and Hero of Labour Jang Chun Yong, principal of the Bura Middle School with the title of Chollima (winged horse) in Yonju County, North Pyong an Province, presented a basket of flowers to the Premier on behalf of the attendants, all the teachers, students and parents.

The platform party included Comrades Choi Yong Kon, Kim Il, Kim Kwang Hyop and Ri Yong Ho and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and a Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations.

Model teachers, instructors of Young Pioneers Corps and Chairmen of School Committees of the League of Socialist Working Youth were also in the platform party.

Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, made a report "on universal nine-year compulsory technical education and the teachers' tasks."

After the report many took the floor.

Introducing experiences accumulated in education and training of the younger generation, they said that the excellent results gained in popular education were attributable to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung.

They evinced their determination to devote their energy and wisdom to the implementation of the tasks set forth by the conference to gain new successes in popular education under the far-reaching plan of the country.

The conference adopted a resolution reflecting the determination of the attendants.

It also adopted a letter to the educationists in the southern half of the country.

REPORT

of Common Education Minister

Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok delivered the report at the National Conference of Teachers: **"On universal nine-year compulsory technical education and the teachers' tasks."**

MILESTONE

He declared that the universal nine-year compulsory technical education enforced throughout the northern part of Korea on April 1 marked an important milestone in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution in the country.

The popular education is an important component part of the cultural revolution, a profound revolution for emancipating the working people—who are freed from exploitation—from the old ideology and ignorance left behind by the old social system, the Minister said, and he continued:

From the beginning, our Party regarded the cultural revolution as a very difficult and vast task that the working class in power could fulfil only by exerting all its energy and enormous potential of the State for a long period.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Our Party has led and is leading the cultural revolution along a correct path relying firmly on education and training, rejecting categorically both the Rightist deviation of unprincipled compromise with old ideology and old culture and the "Leftist" deviation of attempting to carry out the cultural revolution by force.

Here in our country the cultural revolution is making headway vigorously—a revolution in which schools are set up wherever there are children of schoolage, opportunity of study is wide open for everyone, the cultural and technical standards of the working people are enhanced up to the level of engineer and technician. The atmosphere of study prevailing at all places of work and everyone studying while working, more intellectuals are trained and they are loved and respected by the whole society and all the people are taught and educated in the new communist ideology and morality as well as in a new popular culture and mode of life.

Taking into account the important role played by the intellectuals in revolution and construction of a new society, our Party has firmly adhered to the line of educating and remoulding old intellectuals while bringing up large numbers of new intellectuals of working people origin, stressed the Minister. He went on: the Party educated and steeled our old intellectuals with tolerance, boldly trusting them, with the result that they have become socialist intellectuals.

SIGNIFICANCE

Then the reporter underlined the historic significance of the enforcement of the nine-year compulsory free education, an epochal event in the course of the current successful cultural revolution in our country, and the great vitality of the socialist education system of popular character which has brought it about.

Ours is a country where the people have no worry about food, clothing and housing or about the education of their children, he declared.

The embodiment of the idea of *Juche* (self-identity) of the Workers' Party of Korea in the education work opposing dogmatism and flunkeyism toward the great powers has enabled our school education to serve better for revolution and construction and bring up our rising generation into revolutionaries and Communists of Korea who are proud of their country and nation and who resolutely defend the Marxist-Leninist principles and the stand of our Party in any storm and stress.

Before the liberation there was not a single university in the northern part of Korea. But today there are 98 universities and colleges plus 9,165 schools of common education including 4,064 primary schools, 3,335 secondary schools and 467 higher technical schools, where a total of 2,600,000 children and students are studying free of charge. State stipends are issued to no small number of higher technical school students and to all college and university students.

PROFOUND CARE

All these successes in popular education are closely related to the profound care of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, the reporter stressed.

He recalled that in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, in the early trying period of post-liberation construction, during the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation and in the hard time of post-war rehabilitation and construction Premier Kim Il Sung consistently directed much care to the education of the rising generation and always gave concrete instructions for the development of the popular education under a far-reaching plan for the prosperity of the country.

As a result, he declared, we were able to proclaim the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education before the whole world at a time when the efforts should be concentrated both on economic construction and defence building to cope with the obtaining situation.

A big army of teachers has been trained for nine-year compulsory education

The enforcement of the compulsory nine-year technical education has its historical roots in the programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which has become the revolutionary educational tradition of our Party after the country's liberation, and in the enforcement of the democratic national education in the anti-Japanese guerrilla bases in the 1930's.

TASKS

Then the reporter underscored the necessity of rearing the younger generation as ardent revolutionaries and patriots equipped with Communist ideas and morality.

Calling for the strengthening of education in socialist patriotism along with class education, the Minister of Common Education said: it is particularly important to bring the essential superiority of our socialist system home to them and educate them in the spirit of loving and resolutely defending it.

He urged the teachers to infuse the rising generation with the steadfast idea of national independence.

What is most important in the education of children and youth is to educate them as persons boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader, he remarked.

The reporter put stress on developing emotional and physical education along with Communist moral education so that the younger generation can be reared as harmoniously developed persons with rich knowledge, high morality and strong physique.

Then he dwelt on bringing up the younger generation into learned and useful men and women who possess scientific knowledge and technique.

JUCHE IN EDUCATION

Underscoring the importance of the thorough establishment of *Juche* in education, he said:

Only when *Juche* is firmly established in education, can school education serve the Korean revolution and the building of socialism and communism in Korea and can our younger generation be brought up into genuine masters of the Korean revolution and fine builders of socialism and communism in Korea.

He called for revolutionizing the teachers, who are responsible for the education of the younger generation and who are educators of society and pioneers of the cultural revolution, and for improving their ability.

Then the reporter referred to the situation in South Korea where national education is going bankrupt owing to the anti-popular education policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

COMPATRIOTIC SUPPORT

He extended compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean teachers and students in their struggle for campus freedom and democracy.

In the name of the attendants of the conference he also extended full support and encouragement to the Korean compatriots and education workers in Japan who are devoting themselves to the patriotic work to defend the honour of their motherland and the right of democratic, national education and to bring earlier the day of the country's reunification, not yielding to the suppression and persecution by the Japanese authorities.

Greetings to Pan-African Journalists' Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union sent a message to the Pan-African Journalists' Union greeting the day of solidarity of African journalists and the day of struggle of the African people for freedom and independence.

The Korean journalists, it wrote, express militant solidarity with and active support to the just cause of the African journalists for achieving the complete liberation, independent development and unity of the African countries, frustrating the incessant subversive plots of the imperialists and the old and new colonialists.

Devoting Her Life to Rising Generation

An Gyong Ae of the Raengch'on Middle School in Pyongyang is an ordinary female teacher.

She has been devoting herself to the education of the rising generation for more than ten years now. It was during the severe Patriotic War of Liberation that she started her teaching career. To become a school teacher had been her cherished desire. She had harboured this desire because she, born into a day labourer's family, spent her childhood with no access to school education, constantly moving from one place to another along with her job-seeking father before the country's liberation from the Japanese colonial rule.

As she attained her years of discretion, she found herself becoming earnestly tempted to teach those children who had been forsaken in the old society.

When she came to stand on the platform, however, she found things were not turning out the way she had expected to.

FIRST ORDEAL

One day in the ninth month of her career, she was chosen and told to give lessons in the presence of the teachers from other schools in the county. She made as thorough preparations as possible for the occasion.

The visitors from other schools gathered together after the lessons to express their views of her lessons.

There were some remarks of praise, but the chief tone was the criticism of her shortcomings.

She was in low spirits that day and went home drooping her head.

She was, however, not disheartened by the first ordeal.

Now she began to call on experienced teachers frequently seeking their advice. "A well qualified teacher is one who has been prepared to devote himself to his pupils." This was what they told her, and listening to them, she saw, she lacked that devotion required of a teacher.

Bearing in mind that to teach school is not a trade but a revolutionary work, she overcame the ordeal.

DEVOTION

One April day several years later. That day, the opening day of a new school year, she found herself unusually excited. She was put in charge of the first form of the primary school course. It occured to her the job might be tough, as she had no experience in teaching the first-year pupils.

Her misgivings, however, were short-lived. She recalled her earlier resolve to devote herself to the rising generation and seek honour and happiness in educating them. From the first day of that new school year, she worked with all her heart for her pupils.

Her credo was that a teacher should take the respossibility for the future of the pupils, as well, in addition to giving them lessons. She paid particular attention to the children's character-building, while going with all her heart about the teaching.

Her efforts were rewarded. Three months later her pupils began to make tangible improvements in their school work and conduct.

Here is another instance illustrating her prudent attention to her pupils.

She had several laggards among her pupils and to put them on the right track, she was convinced, regular lessons at school alone were not enough. To put into practice her resolve to make all the children in her charge top-honour and honour pupils, she decided to spare her time for private lessons for the laggards. The first she choose was Gyong Hui, the poorest in the class.

She brought a blackboard and visual aids to Gyong Hui's home and gave her private instruction after school hours.

Thanks to her tireless efforts, the laggards made improvements in their school work and all the children of her class, including Gyong Hui, became top-honour and honour pupils.

To make all children top-honour and honour pupils is her credo, which she has been putting into effect every year.

Bak Sun Pal

Teachers discussing the programme of instruction

Popular Education System in D.P.R.K.

THE universal nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced in our country on April 1 this year.

Following the liberation the education system of the colonial enslavement under Japanese imperialist rule was abolished and school education was reformed on a democratic line. In 1956, shortly after the Korean war (1950-1953), universal compulsory primary school education came into force and then, in 1958, middle school education was made compulsory.

The education system and the content of education have been constantly improved in line with these measures.

With the further promotion of socialist construction and the rapid progress of science and technology, economy and culture, a series of measures have been taken to perfect the education system.

CHARACTERISTICS

What is characteristic of our popular education system is that the right to study under this system is substantially ensured for all people.

In our country all manner of discrimination and inequality have been wiped out in the field of education and the rising generation are receiving education under a single educational system.

With the introduction of a nine-year compulsory technical education all the children from the age of seven to the working age are eligible for compulsory education. In the schools all students receive free education. Free education is also given to the subsequent courses of study up to the university.

And students are provided with textbooks and other school things and uniforms. The best possible conditions of education are ensured for the growing generation. Besides, state stipends are granted to students of colleges, higher technical and some other schools.

SPARE-TIME SCHOOLING

Another specific feature of our education system is that it raises the general level of education with the strengthening of secondary education which constitutes the essential part of our education system.

In the reorganized secondary education system the term of the middle school is to be extended and at this stage secondary general education will in the main be completed.

The institution of a two-year high school which completes the secondary general education and combines it with the polytechnic education will make it possible to raise the quality of higher education and bring up the young into personnel prepared more fully for social life.

And under the new education system the term of the present higher technical school will be extended from two to three or four years. This step will meet the urgent demand for enhancing the quality of the technical personnel keeping pace with their rapid numerical growth.

Besides, skilled workers' school is to be set up as a course subsequent to middle school. This school which is to be founded at the production site aims at bringing up competent skilled workers to cope with the developing realities of production.

MEN OF ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT

Another important feature of our education system is that our rising generation are being brought up into able workers of all-round development for a new society.

For this purpose, therefore, general education is closely combined with technical education, education with productive labour in our schools.

And each school has its specific aims and tasks so that general and technical education, education and productive labour are integrated in conformity with such purposes and tasks.

For instance, in middle and high schools whose main aim is to enable students to go on to schools of higher grade or get them well prepared to discharge their assignments when they go to work, the main stress is put on secondary general education while combining it with polytechnic education which enables the students to acquire the fundamentals of modern production and cultivate the ability to apply them in practice.

However, higher technical schools which train technicians and secondary specialists capable of acting independently in different fields of the national economy present wider opportunities for learning professional skills along with general education. The same principle applies to the institutions of higher learning.

This system helps bring up our youngsters into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

BROAD OPPORTUNITIES

The popular education system of our country provides the working people with broader opportunities of learning while on the job.

A study-while-working system has been established along with regular educational system. A great many workers are studying at colleges and higher technical schools functioning at their factories or taking correspondence courses at higher educational institutions at all levels.

The State affords these worker-students full conditions for their study in addition to the supply of textbooks and other school things.

As seen above, our popular education system provides all opportunities for our youth to study to their hearts' content, imparts useful good knowledge to them and thereby promotes revolution and construction in our country.

Jo'ng U'n Mo

School girls spend their after-school hours at the Children's and Students' Palace

Victory in Playa Giron

Commemorated

There was a friendship gathering at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Textile Machine Factory in Pyongyang on April 14 commemorating the 6th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the Playa Giron battle.

Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and members of the Embassy were invited to the meeting.

A similar meeting was also held at a Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade Ri Yong Ik belongs.

The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee arranged a film show on April 19.

Meanwhile, a Cuban photo exhibition is now open in Pyongyang.

Statement

ON VIETNAM

(Continued from Page 1)

On April 20 the U.S. imperialists committed bestial atrocities of bombing and strafing factories inside Haiphong, a leading industrial centre and port city of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and many populated areas in its suburbs, killing or wounding more than 100 inhabitants and destroying many buildings and industrial establishments.

The Korean people scathingly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their new criminal act against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people fully support the position manifested in the April 21 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued in connection with the savage bombing of Haiphong by the U.S. imperialists and their deceptive proposal for widening the demilitarized zone.

Recently the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly trying to recover their serious military setbacks in Vietnam and find a way out of their predicament in their war escalation.

While bombing That Nguyen and Viet Tri, industrial cities of the D.R.V. and ceaselessly shelling areas of North Vietnam from the ground and sea, they are intensifying the scorched-earth operation in South Vietnam, continuously bringing in their aggressor forces and satellite troops.

To hatch a new plot for war escalation, they hosted the "Meeting of Seven Nations Fighting in Vietnam" in Washington in the wake of the "SEATO Ministerial Council Meeting."

Synchronizing with these war meetings, they are taking dangerous steps toward war escalation and perpetrated the savage bombing of Haiphong.

This criminal bombing by U.S. imperialism once again brought to light the hypocrisy of the "peace negotiation" and "de-escalation plan" on their lips.

The U.S. imperialists, trying to boodwink the public opinion, brazenly insist that the bombing of Haiphong does not mean war escalation.

All these facts clearly show the craftiness and brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism. With no war escalation will the U.S. imperialists be able to escape their imminent doom.

The further the U.S. imperialists escalate the war of aggression, the more decisive blow and retaliation in revenge the heroic Vietnamese people will deliver to them.

The entire people of North and South Vietnam will surely drive out U.S. imperialism, defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and win the ultimate victory in their cause of achieving the reunification and territorial integrity.

The Korean people are firmly determined to fight together with the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all their acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the war of aggression in South Vietnam and strictly respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people as stipulated in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to escalate the war of aggression in Vietnam despite the unanimous protests and denunciation of the peace-loving people of the whole world, they will finally perish in the flames they themselves enkindled.

Growing Friendship and Solidarity

with States in Africa and the Near and Middle East

GOODWILL MISSION OF THE D.P.R.K. RETURNS HOME FROM ITS VISITS TO BURUNDI, ZAMBIA, YEMEN AND SOMALIA

The relations of friendship and co-operation of the Korean people with the peoples of the countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East, and the state relations of our country with these nations are being expanded and strengthened day by day.

Between the middle of March and of April, a goodwill mission of our people led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Zambia, the Yemeni Arab Republic and the Republic of Somalia and returned home on April 18.

Its visits made a great contribution to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and these countries.

The recent visits culminated in the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the D.P.R.K. and the Republic of Burundi and between the D.P.R.K. and the Republic of Somalia. This constitutes an epochal event in strengthening mutual solidarity and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and these countries which are fighting for the independent development of their countries, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

While in Burundi, the friendship mission expressed deep concern and support for the people of that country who were building a new life, liquidating the aftermath of colonial rule. In particular, of great significance was our delegation's visit to Somalia whose territory still remains divided like our country owing to the aggressive designs of the imperialists and where the struggle for the territorial integrity is a matter of national concern. This deepened the mutual understanding between our country and Somalia, strengthened mutual support and solidarity in the common struggle for achieving the country's reunification without outside interference and promoted their friendship and co-operation. Through the visit to the Republic of Zambia, our delegation came to have a deep understanding of the struggle of the Zambian people against the aggressive moves of the imperialists and the racialists and for the consolidation of their national independence and expressed solidarity with them. Our delegation's visit to Zambia went a long way toward the cementing of the relations of friendship and cohesion between the peoples of the two countries as well as their state relations.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that they have made many new close friends in Africa which is advancing at the common front of struggle against imperialism.

The visit to the Yemeni Arab Republic further deepened the relations between both countries.

Our delegation expressed full support and solidarity of the Korean people with the Yemeni people who are resolutely fighting for the establishment of the republican system, for the liberation of the southern Yemen, for the frustration of the subversive plots of the Arab reactionaries instigated by the U.S. and British imperialists.

The delegation also visited Tanzania and was given cordial hospitality by the government leaders there. This conduced to a further development of the relations between the D.P.R.K. and Tanzania.

On its way to the countries visited, our delegation stopped over in the United Arab Republic. The leaders and people of the U.A.R. warmly received the Korean mission. Whenever the Korean delegation visited Africa and the Near and Middle East, the leaders and people of the U.A.R. showed hospitality and deep concern as a manifestation of their support to and solidarity with the D.P.R.K. Besides, during the recent tour, many countries expressed their understanding, sympathy and concern for our country.

This gives encouragement to our people who are fighting for the independent reunification and prosperity and development of their country.

Our delegation and the leaders of these countries discussed problems concerning Korea and the countries in these areas, the international situation and international problems in which both sides are interested, in particular, a series of problems on strengthening the unity in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle — the problem on giving support to the heroic Vietnamese people fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression, the problem on fighting against the racialist regime in Southern Rhodesia in Africa, etc. There was an identity of views on the problems discussed.

The foreign policy of our country based on complete equality and independency, mutual respect and support won the support and sympathy of the countries visited by our delegation.

Our country and the countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East are closely united with each other for the community of their position and aspiration.

The imperialists and their stooges today are resorting to aggressive machinations more openly in Asia, Africa, the Near and Middle East, are stepping up preparations for another war in the southern part of Korea and are intensifying their acts of military provocation along the Military Demarcation Line against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to aggravate tension.

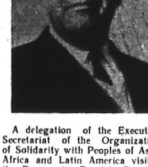
This situation calls for the strengthening of the mutual support and solidarity between our country and the countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East in the anti-imperialist common struggle. This is inevitable and quite natural.

The Korean people, together with the peoples in Africa, the Near and Middle East, value the ever-growing relations of friendship and co-operation and derive great encouragement from them.

The friendship and cohesion between the Korean people and the peoples of Africa and the Near and Middle East serve as a great contribution not only to their common cause but also to the cementing of the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the frustration of the U.S.-led imperialists' acts of aggression and war.

Such enemies as the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in South Korea alone feel uneasy about the development of the friendly relations between the D.P.R.K. and countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East.

No matter what vicious designs and vile acts they may resort to, the imperialists and their stooges cannot arrest the advance of the peoples in Asia and Africa who are striving to build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, nor can they break the relations of friendship formed between the D.P.R.K. and the countries in these areas. The ties of friendship and cohesion based on the common aims and common aims will gain in strength with each passing day.



A delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for nine days starting April 11, at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Before leaving for home, Carlos Lechuga the leader of the delegation, had an interview with our Pyongyang Times reporter Bak Ung Gil.

He said: "I saw a most lively and very happy people in Korea which is making tremendous progress. People in factories and villages are displaying revolutionary enthusiasm in production and defence upbuilding; the younger generation, the successor to the revolution, are full of joy and hope; and pedestrians on the streets are all vivacious. All this produces deep impressions on the visitors."

He went on to say:

"In Panmunjom, we have learned a valuable lesson. When we went there, the 244th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was on. We personally saw the two opposing forces of the world sitting face to face with each other. The representatives of U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of world reaction and the major force of aggression, and of its lackeys in South Korea were sitting huddled up on one side. The representatives of Korea symbolizing the new-emerging forces and representing the fighting peoples of the world were sitting stately on the other side and strongly calling the U.S. side to account for its shameless acts.

"Panmunjom clearly shows the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists who are infringing upon the rights of the people.

"On the other hand, the expression on the face of strong Korean people standing at Panmunjom in defence of their independence, freedom and sovereignty, vividly represents the struggle of the peoples in three continents who are fighting for their liberation, freedom and progress.

"The struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and reunifying their country by themselves is closely related to the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Their struggle is commanding all-out support of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Three Continents."

Carlos Lechuga Says:

Korea—Genuine Friend of Fighting People

Dwelling upon his impressions of the Museum of Korean Revolution, he said: "I have come to know more clearly the firm principle of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people and the foundation of their revolutionary spirit, which no force can break, are based on their revolutionary traditions established in the 1930's.

"To be sure, the revolutionary traditions which were built up during the 15 years of arduous anti-imperialist struggle waged under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung have produced the revolutionary character, fighting spirit and heroism of the Korean people today.

"This museum gives lessons to the visitors by showing the heroic path traversed by the Korean people who fought against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation for a long time and serves to cultivate the people in revolutionary spirit.

"The OSPAAAL," he said, "is undoubtedly revolutionary and powerful, because it has such a revolutionary people as the Korean people among its members. Korea is an out-and-out anti-imperialist country, a genuine friend and the most reliable supporter of the fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Tanzania Advances under the Banner of Arusha Declaration

On April 26, 1964 the peoples of Tanganyika and Zanzibar founded the United Republic of Tanzania by realizing their reunification.

This union was based on the community of their goal and aspiration and was a historic event which dealt a heavy blow to the disruptive moves of the imperialists and enabled Tanzania greatly to strengthen her might.

The Tanzanian people led by President Nyerere are vigorously moving ahead for the building of a prosperous, independent country, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and frustrating all provocations of the imperialists.

In accordance with the spirit of the White Paper of their Government that "Political independence is meaningless unless the people control the economy of their country," they are waging a powerful struggle to lay the foundations of an independent national economy.

Thus, great achievements have been scored in industry and agriculture and in all other branches of the economy. Big strides have also been made in education, culture and public health.

Aspiring to the building of a progressive society where the people become masters of the country as is elucidated in the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian Government has defined "self-reliance and creative labour of all the people of the country" as means for reaching this goal and for inspiring the people in this movement. It has taken bold measures for nationalizing major means of production in possession of reactionaries at home and abroad.

The firm anti-imperialist independent stand of the Tanzanian people based on the Arusha Declaration and the successes they have achieved in the course of translating the declaration into practice, are winning support and sympathy from many friends in Asia and Africa who are setting their own independent development.

Today the Tanzanian people are enjoying ever-growing confidence of the progressives the world over for their resolute struggle against colonialism and racialism and for their great contribution to the unity and cohesion of the African peoples.

Proceeding from the principle that "our independence is meaningless so long as Africa remains under the colonial yoke," the Tanzanian Government is giving an active support to the fighting people in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea and are calling for the overthrow of the racialists in South Africa and the Smith clique.

It extends firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Korean people are linked with the Tanzanian people through the ties of friendship forged on their common aspiration and desire. The Korean people fully support their anti-imperialist, independent stand and sincerely rejoice over their successes.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples have been rapidly developing since diplomatic relations were established between both countries in 1964 and are becoming closer through mutual visits and contacts.

The Korean people wish the Tanzanian people still greater successes in their endeavours for realizing the programme of the Arusha Declaration on the basis of self-reliance and in their struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the complete liberation of Africa from colonialist and racialist oppression.

★ ★

The peoples of Venezuela, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and other countries in Latin America have risen up with arms in their hands in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle.

No matter what vicious schemes and crafty tricks they may recort to, the U.S. imperialists cannot check the onward march of the world's people or reverse developments in Latin America.

Photo: Venezuelan guerrillas in high morale

Militant Solidarity with Dominican People

Two years have passed since in Dominica the patriotic soldiers and people rose in armed revolt on April 24, 1965 and overthrew the Cabral dictatorial regime of military fascism serving U.S. imperialism as a stooge.

This revolutionary armed revolt of the Dominican people was an eruption of the pent-up indignation at U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the Cabral dictatorial regime. It was a just struggle in defence of national sovereignty against U.S. imperialists' intervention and highhandedness.

The U.S. imperialists, however, carried out a criminal armed intervention, which could in no way be justified, flooded that country with blood and installed their lackey Balguer in "presidency."

Later Washington ostensibly announced the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation forces. Dominica is swarming with U.S. occupationists assuming different forms and names.

In effect, the U.S. forces' occupation continues, and fascist suppression of the patriotic, democratic forces persists.

No suppression and trickery on the part of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, however, can check the unyielding struggle of the Dominican people.

The Dominican people have taken over the dauntless militant traditions of the April 24 fighters. They keep on the struggle to repulse U.S. aggression and intervention, topple the dictatorial regime and defend the nation's freedom, democracy and independence.

People in Latin America and the rest of the world stand by the Dominican people fighting for the just cause.

The Korean people, together with the people in other lands, express militant solidarity with the Dominican people in their struggle.

The Dominicans will certainly achieve their just cause of repulsing U.S. aggression and intervention, toppling the pro-American puppet regime and defending the nation's independence and freedom.

We Are with World's Fighting Youth and Students

On the occasion of the "Day of International Solidarity with Youth and Students of the World Struggling against Imperialism and Colonialism and for National Independence" (April 21), the Korean people, youth and students extend militant solidarity with the youth and students in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are waging a resolute struggle for national independence and liberation under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The revolutionary struggle of the youth and students throughout the world for finally wiping imperialism and colonialism off the face of the earth and for genuine independence, national liberation and freedom, is daily expanding and developing in all parts of the world where the imperialists are stretching their claws of aggression.

It is an urgent task of the youth and students of the world to resolutely fight, above all, the U.S. imperialists at a time when the American imperialists are intensifying their policy of aggression and war in Vietnam and in many other parts of the three continents.

They have the duty to prevent the U.S. imperialists from behaving rashly by uniting firmly and forming a broad common front and dealing powerful blows to the Yankees everywhere in the world.

In particular, it is urgently required to take a powerful common action in support of the Vietnamese people, youth and students in their bloody struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

With no desperate manoeuvres will the U.S.-led imperialists be able to check the victorious advance of the youth and students of the world who are closely united.

The entire Korean people, youth and students are making full preparations for wiping out at a stroke the U.S. imperialists wherever they attack us as the latter are resorting more frequently to the adventurous moves to unleash another war in Korea.

The Korean youth and students will, as before, stand by the fighting progressive youth and students of the world, render resolute support to them, and make vigorous efforts to further strengthen the ties of militant friendship and solidarity with them which have already been established.

Johnson Struggling In a Dilemma

— ON THE "STRATEGIC CONFERENCE" IN WASHINGTON —

Meetings of the aggressive bloc such as the "Seato ministerial council meeting," the "meeting of seven nations fighting in Vietnam" and the "Anzus council meeting" were held in succession in Washington of late.

Foreign news dispatches call these meetings convened under different signboards the "strategic talks."

What runs through the communiques issued one by one after these meetings is a call for the "stepping up of military efforts" for the continuance of the Vietnam war.

Through the recent talks the U.S. followers in Asia having been summoned there by Johnson received new assignments to be carried out for the U.S. strategy of war escalation. Johnson and his clique asked their followers to share their heavy burden of war and condemnation being concentrated on them. Though Johnson and his staff tried to put greater military pressure on Vietnam by hurling 500,000 strong expeditionary troops there, no desired change was brought about.

What is more, Johnson has been driven into a tight corner owing to the strong anti-war movement in the United States and the world public opinion lashing at U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Johnson sought to make it appear that his strategy of war escalation enjoyed a certain support by putting up the signboards of Seato and Anzus at once while, for the continuation of the military adventure as to whose favourable conclusion he can neither afford any guarantee nor express his confidence, alloting more shares of war burden to his followers who have fallen into the snare he has spread. This, however, failed to produce any effect on the essence of the developments. There were increasing signs of America's old "allies" giving their backs to it all the more. Britain is taking great pains to stay out of the U.S. military adventure; France is boycotting the Seato, openly opposing the U.S. war in Vietnam. Pakistan attended the recent meetings in Washington in the capcity of observer and it did not even take part in drawing up the communique.

Thereupon, Johnson devised to make a standing organization of the nations fighting in Vietnam and weld this organization and the Seato and Anzus together into a new unified aggressive bloc in the Southeast Asian region. The U.S. imperialists, however, will gain from this nothing but sliping more closely those branded as the cheapest lackeys of Washington.

To involve the Asian puppets deeper into the war escalation in Vietnam—this will only serve to fan anti-U.S., anti-puppet sentiments among the peoples raised by American aggression in Asia, increase the danger of another war in Asia, and, in the end, hasten the general collapse of the U.S. imperialists' foothold for aggression in the Asian region.

Nevertheless Johnson, instead of refraining from the risky game courting his self-destruction, has lately stepped up it.

The "strategic conference" in Washington took place simultaneously with their bombing of Haiphong. This is not a chance coincidence between the two cliques took another grave step towards the war escalation, asking their lackeys present at the Washington conference to take more active part in the war. This has exposed more clearly that the recent loud talk of the U.S. aggressive circles about "peace" there was a farce and once again laid bare the crafty and burglarious nature of Johnson and his clique.

By adopting this measure for war escalation, Johnson is meeting with more stubborn resistance from the Vietnamese people and more resolute condemnation by the peoples the world over and getting bogged down deeper into the hopeless quagmire.

Kim Sung Hyung

A Direct Threat to Peace in Asia

WORLD PUBLIC CONDEMN U.S. MILITARY PROVOCATIONS IN KOREA

D.R.V.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on April 12 condemning the U.S. imperialists' provocative act of killing five Korean civil police personnel and wounding one other on April 5 in the Demilitarized Zone of Korea, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency.

Pointing to the fact that the acts of military provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been stepped up since U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea last fall, the statement said that the U.S. armed provocation on April 5 exposed still more clearly their bellicose nature.

This, it continued, is a direct threat to peace in Asia and a brazen challenge to peace and justice-loving countries all over the world. The U.S. imperialists will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued on April 13 a statement condemning the U.S. imperialists for their recent acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a VNA report from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Expressing undivided support to the position of the D.P.R.K. Government and its people expounded in the April 7 statement of its Foreign Ministry, the statement strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop all acts of provocation, sabotage and war preparations against the D.P.R.K., withdraw all the U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea and let the Korean people settle their internal affairs by themselves.

JAPAN

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists perpetrated large-scale acts of military provocation on the Military Demarcation Line of Korea on April 13 in the wake of their provocative act on April 5, **MITSUHIRO KANEKO, acting director of the united front department of the Japanese Communist Party,** said: while feverishly expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to defeat other socialist countries one by one.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists are going to hold a joint war exercise with Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and South Korean puppet troops on the Japan Sea and in the coastal waters of South Korea in the early part of May, he said: it is clear that the war exercise is directly connected with the recent acts of military provocation on the the Military Demarcation Line in Korea.

HISAO ISHINO, Chairman of the Special Committee on Korean Affairs of the Japanese Socialist Party, said in a statement:

The Japanese Socialist Party will as before strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism and increase support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the reunification of their country.

SUKIO IWATARE, director of the national movement department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, noted that the Japanese working class will further strengthen solidarity with the Korean people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and for the independent reunification of their country.

ALGERIA

Reporting the murder committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops near Panmunjon, Algerian daily **El-Moudjahid** said: "The Americans perpetrated one more provocative act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

It also condemned the U.S. for its recent armed attack on the civil police post of the D.P.R.K. and their continued aggravation of tension in the Demilitarized Zone. These provocations of the imperialists against a socialist country are designed to unleash another war in Asia, the paper noted.

U.A.R.

The U.A.R. paper **Al Akhbar** carried an article entitled "From Vietnam to Korea" condemning the U.S. imperialists for their manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea, according to a report from Cairo.

Pointing to the gravest acts of military provocation ever committed by the U.S. imperialists since the ceaseflre along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea, the article said that these provocations had been expanded since the Guam meeting and Johnson's visit to South Korea.

Saying that the recent incidents on the Military Demarcation Line have aggravated the situation in that area, it denounced the U.S. imperialists who are resorting to the stock-in-trade pretext of "menace from the North," just as they clamour about "peace negotiation" while expanding the Vietnam war. The article stressed that the incidents on the Military Demarcation Line of Korea were products of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and expressed indignation at their desperate attempt to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

SYRIA

The latest issue of Syrian daily As Saorah condemned U.S. imperialists for their criminal murder committed on April 5 in the Demilitarized Zone of Korea as a challenge to the Korean people. It showed that the U.S. acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have reached a dangerous stage, the paper said, according to a report from Damascus.

Another Syrian daily **Al Baas** also reported the new grave act of military provocation the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed on April 5 in the Demilitarized Zone, killing five Korean civil police personnel on routine patrol duty and wounding one other.

OSPAAAL

If the U.S. imperialists unleash a new war in Korea, defying the strong protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the progressive people of the world, they will be dealt a fatal blow by the heroic Korean people steeled in the protracted anti-imperialist struggle, declared the **Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.**

In a statement issued on April 15 in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' recent criminal acts of military provocation on the Korean Military Demarcation Line, the Executive Secretariat said:

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL expresses full support for the just struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and for the reunification of their country and invites all the anti-imperialist fighters of the three continents and justice-loving people of the world to raise higher their voices of protest and denunciation against the U.S. moves to unleash another war in Korea.

(KCNA)

U.S. SIDE'S REPEATED MILITARY PROVOCATIONS

The U.S. side perpetrated in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement the criminal act of illegally bringing into the Demilitarized Zone 15 heavy and automatic weapons on 14 occasions between April 14 and 17.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired these heavy and automatic weapons illegally introduced into the Demilitarized Zone on 11 occasions in the recent five days, pouring over 1,200 rounds of ammunition into our portion.

On the night of April 17, the enemy fired over 800 machinegun and automatic rifle bullets from its two posts near the conference area of the MAC and some of the bullets fell in the joint security area, seriously endangering security there.

For four days from April 18 when the 245th MAC meeting was held, the U.S. side perpetrated the reckless acts of military provocation filling over 2,300 bullets toward our side with machineguns and other automatic weapons on 16 occasions from different points in the Demilitarized Zone.

On April 20, the U.S. side committed an open hostile act of firing an illegally introduced 60-mm mortar from the post of its side in the Demilitarized Zone from 9:05 to 9:30 sending several shells toward our side.

Around 12:40 of the same day the U.S. side opened fire with four 81-mm mortars in the area of its side adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone into the area around marker 0985 on the Military Demarcation Line.

At 13:00 on the same day our side strongly demanded the U.S. side take immediate steps to stop such reckless provocative acts which might bring serious conflicts.

Around 13:15 and 13:53, 14:04 and 14:15 on the same day, the U.S. side shelled in succession with 81-mm mortars into the area near marker 0985 on the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Pak clique, are in a frenzy to unleash another war in Korea

U.S. Will Be Held Responsible for the Ensuing Consequences

At 245th MAC Meeting

Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, made a wholesale attack on the U.S. imperialists who broke up the 244th MAC meeting and screened a movie which had nothing to do with the implementation of the Armistice Agreement when they were severely censured by our side for their acts of military provocation that have become more rampant than ever before since the armistice.

At 245th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on April 18, Major General Bak lodged a strong protest with the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the reckless, malicious provocations designed to launch a new war in Korea.

The meeting hall of the Military Armistice Commission is a place for discussing questions related to the implementation of the Armistice Agreement; it is not a place for despicable political propaganda for whitewashing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists or a cinema house, Major General Bak said, and he declared our side would never allow the U.S. side to use the MAC meeting hall as a platform for its political propaganda and never tolerate the U.S. aggressors to hamper the implementation of the Armistice Agreement and wreck the Korean Armistice and the Military Armistice Commission.

The U.S. aggressors made no scruple of openly perpetrating provocative acts to undermine the functions of the MAC synchronizing with their repeated military provocations, Major General Bak declared, and their reckless manoeuvres to wreck the armistice and unleash a new aggressive war in Korea have become all the more unscrupulous.

To maintain the Korean armistice, such reckless manoeuvres must be stopped at once.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. side stop all military provocations against our side unconditionally and immediately.

At 246th MAC Meeting

According to the statement made by Major General Bak Jung Guk at the 246th MAC meeting held on April 22, at the previous 245th MAC meeting the U.S. side, admitting that it was an act menacing truce in Korea to turn the Demilitarized Zone into a fighting position and battle fields against the other side, promised to strictly observe the Armistice Agreement and strive to remove tension in the Demilitarized Zone in the future. But no sooner had they returned from the meeting hall than they resumed perpetrating serious acts of military provocation against our side, going back on their own promise.

If the U.S. side, paying no heed to the repeated warnings of our side and refusing to look straight into the grave situation, persists in military provocations against our side and reckless manoeuvres for the unleashing of a war, it will lead the U.S. to a disastrous end, and the U.S. side will be held entirely responsible for all the ensuing consequences, he warned.

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